09/108,673
ATH # 8

FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 11:14:42 ON 05 MAY 1999

U.S. PATENT TEXT FILE

THE WEEKLY PATENT TEXT AND IMAGE DATA IS CURRENT

THROUGH APRIL 27, 1999.

=> s penetration(w)enhancer

91067 PENETRATION
8679 ENHANCER
L1 482 PENETRATION(W)ENHANCER

=> s bile(w)(salt or salts)

4860 BILE
264940 SALT
236537 SALTS
L2 1072 BILE(W)(SALT OR SALTS)

=>s surfactant

L3 61957 SURFACTANT

=>s chelating(w)agent

19077 CHELATING
356812 AGENT
L4 7658 CHELATING(W)AGENT

=> s l2 or l3 or l4

L5 68028 L2 OR L3 OR L4

=> s dna or plasmid?? or vector??

'?' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'PLASMID??'

=> s dna or plasmid## or vector##

31018 DNA
15814 PLASMID##
75536 VECTOR##
L6 90934 DNA OR PLASMID## OR VECTOR##

=> s l5(10n)l6

L7 76 L5(10A)L6

=> s buffer###

L8 226681 BUFFER###

=> s l6(10n)l8

L9 6987 L6(10A)L8

=> s stabiliz?(10a)l8

278727 STABILIZ?
L10 8119 STABILIZ?(10A)L8

=> s stabiliz?(3a)l8

278727 STABILIZ?
L11 4029 STABILIZ?(3A)L8

=> s l11(3a)l6

L12 0 L11(3A)L6

=> s l11(10a)l6

L13 6 L11(10A)L6

=> s l11(p)l6

L14 60 L11(P)L6

=> s l11(20a)l6

L15 19 L11(20A)L6

=> d l15,cit,rel,ab,1-19

1. 5,874,282, Feb. 23, 1999, Purified DNA polymerase from Bacillus stearothermophilus ATTC 12980; Michael Garth Riggs, et al., 435/252.3, 194, 320.1, 325, 419; 536/23.2, 24.32 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,874,282 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 1 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Division of Ser. No. 394,232, Feb. 24, 1995, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 307,410, Sep. 16, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 222,612, Apr. 1, 1994, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
Composition and methods for the expression of recombinant DNA polymerase enzymes derived from Bacillus stearothermophilus. The present invention also concerns methods for purifying recombinant Bst DNA polymerase enzymes, compositions containing the purified enzymes in a form suitable for conducting biochemical reactions, and methods for using the purified enzymes.

2. 5,843,753, Dec. 1, 1998, Metalloprotease having increased activity; Jeffrey R. Shuster, et al., 435/223, 224, 225 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,843,753 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 2 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 238,108, May 4, 1994, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a novel metalloprotease obtainable from a fungus having increased proteolytic activity. Additionally, the invention related to isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding said metalloprotease as well as vectors, DNA constructs, and recombinant host cells comprising said nucleic acid fragments.

3. 5,814,509, Sep. 29, 1998, Prostacyclin synthase derived from human; Tadashi Tanabe, 435/233, 252.3, 320.1, 325; 514/44; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,814,509 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 3 of 19

ABSTRACT:

The present invention clarifies the primary structure of human-originated PGIS and the nucleotide sequence encoding same. The PGIS and its DNA are useful as reagents for the development of therapeutic agents for the cardiovascular diseases induced by the production imbalance between PGI.sub.2 and TXA.sub.2, and as diagnostics for determining the in vivo tissue expression level and distribution of PGIS or mRNA thereof. Moreover, they can be used as therapeutic agents for cardiovascular diseases, which introduce PGIS and the like into human or other animals in a lesion-specific manner. The production method of the present invention is useful for the easy and efficient mass production of the human-originated PGIS. The antibody of the present invention is useful for the purification of the human-originated PGIS and immunohistochemical analysis of the cause of a disease.

4. 5,807,729, Sep. 15, 1998, Metalloprotease having increased activity; Jeffrey R. Shuster, et al., 435/223, 224, 225, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,807,729 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 4 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Division of Ser. No. 398,489, Mar. 3, 1995, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 238,108, May 4, 1994.

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a novel metalloprotease obtainable from a fungus having increased proteolytic activity. Additionally, the invention related to isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding said

metalloprotease as well as vectors, DNA constructs, and recombinant host cells comprising said nucleic acid fragments.

5. 5,763,157, Jun. 9, 1998, Biological reagent spheres; Suzanne B. Treml, et al., 435/4; 424/484, 488, 489; 435/18, 23, 68.1, 188; 536/1.11, 25.4, 25.41, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,763,157 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 5 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation of Ser. No. 420,933, Apr. 12, 1995, Pat. No. 5,593,824, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 300,015, Sep. 2, 1994, Pat. No. 5,565,318.

ABSTRACT:
A reagent sphere is disclosed comprising at least one biological reagent and a glass-forming filler material in a concentration sufficient to facilitate formation of a glassy, porous composition, wherein the reagent semi-sphere is water soluble and has a T.sub.g sufficient for room temperature stability. At least two carbohydrates are combined to create the reagent sphere. The first carbohydrate is a synthetic high molecular weight polymer. The second carbohydrate is different than the first carbohydrate. A method is provided for making the reagent sphere.

6. 5,731,171, Mar. 24, 1998, Sequence independent amplification of DNA; Stefan K. Bohlander, 435/91.2, 6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,731,171 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 6 of 19

ABSTRACT:
The present invention is a rapid sequence-independent amplification procedure (SIA). Even minute amounts of DNA from various sources can be amplified independent of any sequence requirements of the DNA or any a priori knowledge of any sequence characteristics of the DNA to be amplified. This method allows, for example the sequence independent amplification of microdissected chromosomal material and the reliable construction of high quality fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) probes from YACs or from other sources. These probes can be used to localize YACs on metaphase chromosomes but also--with high efficiency--in interphase nuclei.

7. 5,702,934, Dec. 30, 1997, Processes for producing an enzyme; Sven Hastrup, et al., 435/183, 69.1, 71.1, 213, 223, 252.3, 252.31, 252.33, 252.35, 254.11, 254.21, 254.3, 254.7, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,702,934 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 7 of 19

ABSTRACT:
The present invention is related to a process for producing an active enzyme comprising fermenting the proform of the active enzyme in the present of a proteolytic enzyme different from the active enzyme and capable of converting the proenzyme into an active enzyme as well as to host cells, recombinant expression vectors and host cells suitable for use in the process.

8. 5,700,672, Dec. 23, 1997, Purified thermostable pyrococcus furiousus DNA ligase; Eric J. Mathur, et al., 435/183, 69.1, 71.2; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,700,672 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 8 of 19

ABSTRACT:
Purified thermostable DNA ligase is described that catalyzes template-dependent ligation at temperatures of about 30.degree. C. to about 80.degree. C., and which substantially retains its catalytic ability when subjected to temperatures of from about 85.degree. C. to about 100.degree. C. The thermostable DNA ligase has an estimated molecular weight of 50,000 to 70,000 daltons. A preferred thermostable DNA ligase is described that was isolated from the archaebacteria Pyrococcus furiosus. Also described are plasmid vectors for producing recombinant thermostable DNA ligase.

9. 5,691,162, Nov. 25, 1997, Metalloprotease having increased activity; Jeffrey R. Shuster, et al., 435/23, 223, 224, 225, 975 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,691,162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 9 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Division of Ser. No. 398,489, Mar. 3, 1995, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 238,108, May 4, 1994, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a novel metalloprotease obtainable from a fungus having increased proteolytic activity. Additionally, the invention related to isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding said metalloprotease as well as vectors, DNA constructs, and recombinant host cells comprising said nucleic acid fragments.

10. 5,684,143, Nov. 4, 1997, Oligo-2'-fluoronucleotide N3'->P5' phosphoramidates; Sergei Gryaznov, et al., 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.5, 25.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,684,143 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 10 of 19

ABSTRACT:
A new class of oligonucleotide N3'.fwdarw.P5' phosphoramidates having 2' fluoro substituents are provided that have superior acid stability. The invention includes oligo-2'-fluoronucleotide N3'.fwdarw.P5' phosphoramidates, methods of synthesis, and duplexes and triplexes formed with DNA and RNA. Compounds of the invention are useful where the formation of stable and specific duplex and/or triplex structures is desired, including antisense and/or anti-gene pharmaceuticals, branched DNA components, DNA and/or RNA capture agents, components of DNA-based
diagnostic assays, and the like.

11. 5,646,033, Jul. 8, 1997, African green monkey kidney cell lines useful for maintaining viruses and for preparation of viral vaccines; Louis Potash, et al., 435/364 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,646,033 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 11 of 19

ABSTRACT:
A novel African Green Monkey Kidney (AGMK) cell line is taught as well as a method for the preparation thereof. The cell line which is free of viable adventitious microbial agents is useful as a substrate for viruses and for the preparation of viral vaccines.

12. 5,599,660, Feb. 4, 1997, Method and preparation for sequential delivery of wax-embedded, inactivated biological and chemical reagents; Rama P. Ramanujam, et al., 435/4; 208/20, 21; 435/6, 91.2; 436/8, 94 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,599,660 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 12 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 227,835, Apr. 14, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 4,883, Jan. 19, 1993, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
A method and preparation for the storage and delivery of purified reagents is disclosed. In one aspect, the preparation comprises an amount of a first wax carrier, the first wax carrier having a first melting point, and an amount of a first reagent, wherein first reagent is a substantially purified preparation of at least one biological or chemical reagent. The first wax carrier and the first reagent are combined to form a solid first reagent portion. The solid mixture is combined with a second reagent portion comprised of at least one biological or chemical reagent in an inactive form.

13. 5,593,824, Jan. 14, 1997, Biological reagent spheres; Suzanne B. Treml, et al., 435/4; 424/484, 488, 489; 435/18, 23, 68.1, 188; 536/1.11, 25.4, 25.41, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,593,824 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 13 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 300,015, Sep. 2, 1994.

ABSTRACT:
A reagent sphere is disclosed comprising at least one biological reagent and a glass-forming filler material in a concentration sufficient to facilitate formation of a glassy, porous composition, wherein the reagent semi-sphere is water soluble and has a T.sub.g sufficient for room temperature stability. At least two carbohydrates are combined to create the reagent sphere. The first carbohydrate is a synthetic high molecular weight polymer. The second carbohydrate is different than the first carbohydrate. A method is provided for making the reagent sphere.

14. 5,583,020, Dec. 10, 1996, Permeability enhancers for negatively charged polynucleotides; Sean Sullivan, 435/458; 514/44; 548/335.1; 560/1; 564/230, 384, 463, 509 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,583,020 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 14 of 19

REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 980,982, Nov. 24, 1992, abandoned, and Ser. No. 148,169, Nov. 4, 1993, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 983,326, Nov. 30, 1992.

ABSTRACT:
This invention features permeability enhancer molecules, and methods, to increase membrane permeability of negatively charged polymers thereby facilitating cellular uptake of such polymers.

15. 5,565,318, Oct. 15, 1996, Room temperature stable reagent semi-spheres; David W. Walker, et al., 435/4, 7.91, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 68.1, 174, 178, 179, 183, 188, 810, 975; 436/17 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,565,318 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 15 of 19

ABSTRACT:
A reagent semi-sphere is disclosed comprising at least one biological reagent and a glass forming filler material in a concentration sufficient to facilitate formation of a glassy, porous composition, wherein the reagent semi-sphere is room temperature stable, water soluble, and has a T.sub.g above room temperature. A method is provided for making the reagent semi-sphere comprising providing an aqueous solution of a buffered biological reagent; mixing a glass forming filler material with the buffered reagent solution to form an emulsion wherein the concentration of the filler material is sufficient to facilitate formation of a glassy, porous composition having a predetermined semi-spherical shape; dispensing the emulsion in the form of substantially uniform droplets; collecting the droplets on an inert medium to form semi-spheres; and vacuum drying the droplets, under conditions suitable for maintaining the predetermined semi-spherical shape, to form the reagent semi-sphere; wherein the reagent semi-sphere is room temperature stable, water soluble, and has a T.sub.g above room temperature.

16. 5,547,932, Aug. 20, 1996, Composition for introducing nucleic acid complexes into higher eucaryotic cells; David T. Curiel, et al., 435/85; 424/93.1, 93.2, 93.6, 520; 435/6, 69.1, 91.4, 91.41, 252.3, 267, 456, 458; 536/23.5, 24.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,547,932 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 16 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 827,103, Jan. 30, 1992, abandoned, Ser. No. 768,039, Sep. 30, 1991, abandoned, and Ser. No. 937,788, Sep. 2, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 864,759, Apr. 7, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 827,102, Jan. 30, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 767,788, Sep. 30, 1991, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
A composition for the transfection of higher eucaryotic cells, comprising complexes of nucleic acid, a substance having an affinity for nucleic acid and optionally an internalizing factor, contains an endosomolytic agent, e.g. a virus or virus component, which may be conjugated. The endosomolytic agent, which is optionally part of the nucleic acid complex, is internalized into the cells together with the complex and releases the contents of the endosomes into the cytoplasm, thereby increasing the gene transfer capacity. Pharmaceutical preparations, transfection kits and methods for introducing nucleic acid into higher eucaryotic cells by treating the cells with the composition are also disclosed.

17. 5,506,137, Apr. 9, 1996, Purified thermostable Pyrococcus furiosus DNA ligase; Eric J. Mathur, et al., 435/252.3, 69.1, 71.2, 183, 252.33, 320.1, 822; 536/23.1, 23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,506,137 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 17 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 919,140, Jul. 23, 1992.

ABSTRACT:
Purified thermostable DNA ligase is described that catalyzes template-dependent ligation at temperatures of about 30.degree. C. to about 80.degree. C., and which substantially retains its catalytic ability when subjected to temperatures of from about 85.degree. C. to about 100.degree. C. The thermostable DNA ligase has an estimated molecular weight of 50,000 to 70,000 daltons. A preferred thermostable DNA ligase is described that was isolated from the archaebacteria Pyrococcus furiosus. Also described are plasmid vectors for producing recombinant thermostable DNA ligase.

18. 5,489,507, Feb. 6, 1996, DNA detection by color complementation; Farid F. Chehab, 435/6, 91.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,489,507 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 18 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation of Ser. No. 277,751, Nov. 30, 1988, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
A method of detecting a target DNA in a sample is provided which includes simultaneously amplifying the target DNA and one or more internal standard DNAs, labeling the target DNA with a first color-producing or color-absorbing label, and labeling each of the one or more internal standard DNAs with a different second color-producing or color-absorbing label, the first and second color-producing and color-absorbing labels being selected so that upon illumination of the sample a first color signal is produced whenever the target DNA is present and a second color signal is produced whenever the target DNA is absent.

19. 5,229,297, Jul. 20, 1993, Containment cuvette for PCR and method of use; Paul N. Schnipelsky, et al., 436/94; 422/939; 435/6, 91.2, 287.2, 288.5; 436/63, 180, 501, 508 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,229,297 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 19 of 19
REL-US-DATA: Continuation of Ser. No. 673,053, Mar. 21, 1991, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 339,923, Apr. 17, 1989, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 306,735, Feb. 3, 1989, abandoned.

ABSTRACT:
A cuvette and a method of use which prevent nucleic acid amplified by PCR technology from being released to the atmosphere, while still proceeding to a detection step to determine whether or not the nucleic acid is present. Detection reagents are either pre-incorporated into compartments in the cuvette or added after amplification. In the latter case, a check valve prevents amplified nucleic acid from being released. Transfer of liquids between compartments is achieved via the use of flexible compartment walls and an external pressure source, or via pistons that are part of the cuvette and operate on the compartments as a piston within a piston chamber.

=> s l5 and l14

L16 11 L5 AND L14

=> d l16,cit,ab,rel,1-11

1. 5,891,734, Apr. 6, 1999, Method for performing automated analysis; James E. Gill, et al., 436/43; 422/63, 67, 73, 82.08; 435/7.24, 7.25, 34, 973; 436/63, 172, 174, 175, 180, 522, 523, 546, 548, 805 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,891,734 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 1 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Provided are automated methods for distinguishing and differentiating cells in a whole blood sample. In one of the methods, a whole blood sample is provided. One or more tests to be performed on the whole blood sample is selected. The tests to be performed on the whole blood sample are correlated. A volume of the whole blood sample is aspirated into an automated instrument system which automatically performs conventional hematology analysis and fluorescent cytometry analysis on the whole blood sample. A first aliquot of the whole blood sample is dispensed into at least one sample receiving vessel. The first aliquot of the whole blood sample is mixed with a fluorescent reagent. The first aliquot of the whole blood sample mixed with fluorescent reagent is diluted and transported through a flow transducer system. The flow transducer system detects multi-angle light scatter and fluorescence from the first aliquot of the whole blood sample mixed with fluorescent reagent and counts and differentiates platelets or platelet clumps or both in the sample. Detecting and differentiation data for the one or more tests performed on the whole blood sample are stored. Results of the one or more tests performed on the whole blood sample are reported in a quantitative manner if so requested. The instrument system automatically performs all method steps without physically separating cells from the whole blood sample or

an aliquot of the sample and results of a conventional hematology analysis may be utilized in at least reporting of results of the fluorescent cytometry testing.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 482,678, Jun. 7, 1995, Pat. No. 5,656,499, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 283,379, Aug. 1, 1994, abandoned.

2. 5,814,509, Sep. 29, 1998, Prostacyclin synthase derived from human; Tadashi Tanabe, 435/233, 252.3, 320.1, 325; 514/44; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,814,509 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 2 of 11

ABSTRACT:

The present invention clarifies the primary structure of human-originated PGIS and the nucleotide sequence encoding same. The PGIS and its DNA are useful as reagents for the development of therapeutic agents for the cardiovascular diseases induced by the production imbalance between PGI.sub.2 and TXA.sub.2, and as diagnostics for determining the in vivo tissue expression level and distribution of PGIS or mRNA thereof. Moreover, they can be used as therapeutic agents for cardiovascular diseases, which introduce PGIS and the like into human or other animals in a lesion-specific manner. The production method of the present invention is useful for the easy and efficient mass production of the human-originated PGIS. The antibody of the present invention is useful for the purification of the human-originated PGIS and immunohistochemical analysis of the cause of a disease.

3. 5,812,419, Sep. 22, 1998, Fully automated analysis method with optical system for blood cell analyzer; Vernon L. Chupp, et al., 702/20, 21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,812,419 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 3 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A method of performing a first analysis and a second analysis on a single blood sample obtained with a single blood draw from a patient with an automated analyzer includes the steps of supplying the single blood sample obtained with the single blood draw from the patient to the automated analyzer. A memory on the automated analyzer containing a software routine is automatically accessed. The software routine is useful to adapt an optical system on the automated analyzer to correspond to the first analysis and the second analysis. The optical system on the automated analyzer is automatically adapted with the software routine in real time to correspond to the first analysis. The first analysis is automatically performed with the automated analyzer. The optical system on the automated analyzer is automatically adapted with the software routine in real time to correspond to the second analysis. The second analysis is automatically performed with the automated analyzer.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 283,379, Aug. 1, 1994, abandoned, and a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 482,678, Jun. 7, 1995, Pat. No. 5,656,499, and a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 488,532, Jun. 7, 1995, Pat. No. 5,631,165, and a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 508,502, Jul. 28, 1995, Pat. No. 5,631,730.

4. 5,773,299, Jun. 30, 1998, Methods for the rapid analysis of the reticulocytes; Young Ran Kim, et al., 436/63; 435/6, 7.24, 7.25; 436/8, 10, 17, 18, 800 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,773,299 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 4 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A method and reagent for the simultaneous or independent enumeration of reticulocytes in a whole blood sample, without the need to separately incubate the sample and reagent. The reagent contains a reticulocyte staining amount of an unsymmetrical cyanine dye, from about 40 mM to about 60 mM of a buffer selected from the group consisting of imidazole, Tris and Bis-Tris and a dye stabilizing amount of a non-ionic **surfactant** selected from the group consisting of N, N-bis[3-D-Glucon-amidopropyl] cholamide and a polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymer. The reagent has a pH from about 6.8 to about 7.2 and an osmolarity adjusted to about 280 to about 310 mosm/l with a mono-, or di-, valent alkali salt selected from the group consisting of NaCl, KCl, LiCl, CaCl.sub.2, MgCl.sub.2 and ZnCl.sub.2. The method utilizes the reagent in a no incubation process that also allows for the simultaneous determination of CBC as well as reticulocyte counts and maturity indices.
REL-US-DATA: Division of Ser. No. 426,408, Apr. 21, 1995.

5. 5,691,204, Nov. 25, 1997, Compositions and methods for the rapid analysis of reticulocytes; Young Ran Kim, et al., 436/63; 435/6, 7.24, 7.25; 436/8, 10, 17, 18, 800 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,691,204 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 5 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A method and reagent for the simultaneous or independent enumeration of reticulocytes in a whole blood sample, without the need to separately incubate the sample and reagent. The reagent contains a reticulocyte staining amount of an unsymmetrical cyanine dye, from about 40 mM to about 60 mM of a buffer selected from the group consisting of imidazole, Tris and Bis-Tris and a dye stabilizing amount of a non-ionic **surfactant** selected from the group consisting of N, N-bis[3-D-Glucon-amidopropyl] cholamide and a polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymer. The reagent has a pH from about 6.8 to about 7.2 and an osmolarity adjusted to about 280 to about 310 mOsm/l with a mono-, or di-, valent alkali salt selected from the group consisting of NaCl, KCl, LiCl, CaCl.sub.2, MgCl.sub.2 and ZnCl.sub.2. The method utilizes the reagent in a no incubation process that also allows for the simultaneous determination of CBC as well as reticulocyte counts and maturity indices.

6. 5,684,143, Nov. 4, 1997, Oligo-2'-fluoronucleotide N3'->P5' phosphoramidates; Sergei Gryaznov, et al., 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.5, 25.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,684,143 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 6 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A new class of oligonucleotide N3'.fwdarw.P5' phosphoramidates having 2' fluoro substituents are provided that have superior acid stability. The invention includes oligo-2'-fluoronucleotide N3'.fwdarw.P5' phosphoramidates, methods of synthesis, and duplexes and triplexes formed with DNA and RNA. Compounds of the invention are useful where the formation of stable and specific duplex and/or triplex structures is desired, including antisense and/or anti-gene pharmaceuticals, branched DNA components, DNA and/or RNA capture agents, components of DNA-based
diagnostic assays, and the like.

7. 5,656,499, Aug. 12, 1997, Method for performing automated hematology and cytometry analysis; Vernon L. Chupp, et al., 436/43; 422/63, 67, 73, 82.08; 436/54, 63, 172, 174, 175, 180, 522, 523, 805 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,656,499 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 7 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A device for analyzing a whole blood sample is provided. The device comprises a convention! hematology analyzer integrated with a fluorescence cyometry analyzer. A controller is provided for controlling the analyzers, obtaining and utilizing data from both and reporting a quantitative result. Methods are also provided for analyzing a whole blood sample. One such method comprises the steps of performing on a single instrument an analysis of impedance associated with the blood sample, an analysis of light scatter associated with the blood sample, and an analysis of fluorescence associated with the blood sample. Data is collected and utilized. A result is reported.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 283,379, Aug. 1, 1994, abandoned.

8. 5,631,165, May 20, 1997, Method for performing automated hematology and cytometry analysis; Vernon L. Chupp, et al., 436/43; 422/63, 67, 73, 82.08; 436/54, 63, 172, 174, 175, 180, 522, 523, 805 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,631,165 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 8 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A device for analyzing a whole blood sample is provided. The device comprises a conventional hematology analyzer integrated with a fluorescence cytometry analyzer. A controller is provided for controlling the analyzers, obtaining and utilizing data from both and reporting a quantitative result. Methods are also provided for analyzing a whole blood sample. One such method comprises the steps of performing on a single instrument an analysis of impedance associated with the blood sample, an analysis of light scatter associated with the blood sample, and an analysis of fluorescence associated with the blood sample. Data is

collected and utilized. A result is reported.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 283,379, Aug. 1, 1994, abandoned.

9. 5,547,932, Aug. 20, 1996, Composition for introducing nucleic acid complexes into higher eucaryotic cells; David T. Curiel, et al., 435/85; 424/93.1, 93.2, 93.6, 520; 435/6, 69.1, 91.4, 91.41, 252.3, 267, 456, 458; 536/23.5, 24.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,547,932 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 9 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A composition for the transfection of higher eucaryotic cells, comprising complexes of nucleic acid, a substance having an affinity for nucleic acid and optionally an internalizing factor, contains an endosomolytic agent, e.g. a virus or virus component, which may be conjugated. The endosomolytic agent, which is optionally part of the nucleic acid complex, is internalized into the cells together with the complex and releases the contents of the endosomes into the cytoplasm, thereby increasing the gene transfer capacity. Pharmaceutical preparations, transfection kits and methods for introducing nucleic acid into higher eucaryotic cells by treating the cells with the composition are also disclosed.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 827,103, Jan. 30, 1992, abandoned, Ser. No. 768,039, Sep. 30, 1991, abandoned, and Ser. No. 937,788, Sep. 2, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 864,759, Apr. 7, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 827,102, Jan. 30, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 767,788, Sep. 30, 1991, abandoned.

10. 5,229,297, Jul. 20, 1993, Containment cuvette for PCR and method of use; Paul N. Schnipelsky, et al., 436/94; 422/939; 435/6, 91.2, 287.2, 288.5; 436/63, 180, 501, 508 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,229,297 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 10 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A cuvette and a method of use which prevent nucleic acid amplified by PCR technology from being released to the atmosphere, while still proceeding to a detection step to determine whether or not the nucleic acid is present. Detection reagents are either pre-incorporated into compartments in the cuvette or added after amplification. In the latter case, a check valve prevents amplified nucleic acid from being released. Transfer of liquids between compartments is achieved via the use of flexible compartment walls and an external pressure source, or via pistons that are part of the cuvette and operate on the compartments as a piston within a piston chamber.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation of Ser. No. 673,053, Mar. 21, 1991, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 339,923, Apr. 17, 1989, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 306,735, Feb. 3, 1989, abandoned.

11. 4,789,630, Dec. 6, 1988, Ionic compounds containing the cationic meriquinone of a benzidine; Will Bloch, et al., 435/5, 6, 7.1, 7.21, 7.36, 7.5, 7.8, 28, 803, 810, 960, 975; 436/501; 552/302; 564/248 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,789,630 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 11 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Useful for visualizing biological materials in a solid phase, on a gel, or in a liquid phase is a solid salt of the meriquinone of benzidine or a substituted benzidine. An immobilized or dissolved complex of a polymeric anion and the meriquinone of benzidine or a substituted benzidine having controllable solubility may also be employed. Preferred are meriquinone salts and complexes of 3,3,5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine. For visualization, the benzidine or substituted benzidine is oxidized to its meriquinone at pH 3 to 7 in the presence of an effective anion or polymeric anion, an oxidation catalyst, and an effective amount of oxidant to form a solid salt or immobilized complex of the meriquinone under conditions where the meriquinone solubility lies below about 10.sup.-5 M.
REL-US-DATA: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 784,329, Oct. 4, 1985, abandoned.

=> log y

09/108673
AH #8

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? s stabiliz?(3n)buffer??

      273405  STABILIZ?
      194515  BUFFER??
   S1    947  STABILIZ?(3N)BUFFER??
? s dna or plasmid?? or vector??

Processing
      1686278  DNA
       266584  PLASMID??
       255159  VECTOR??
   S2 1941172  DNA OR PLASMID?? OR VECTOR??
? s s1(10n)s2

         947  S1
     1941172  S2
   S3     12  S1(10N)S2
? rd

...completed examining records
   S4      7  RD (unique items)
? t s4/3,ab/1-7
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4/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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07476163 BIOSIS NO.: 000091060882
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A COMPLEMENTARY DNA CLONE FOR THE CCAAT TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR EFI-A REVEALS A NOVEL STRUCTURAL MOTIF

AUTHOR: OZER J; FABER M; CHALKLEY R; SEALY L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MOL. PHYSIOL. BIOPHYS., VANDERBILT UNIV. SCH. MED., NASHVILLE, TENN. 37232.

JOURNAL: J BIOL CHEM 265 (36). 1990. 22143-22152.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Biological Chemistry
CODEN: JBCHA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Enhancer factor I (EFI) is a trans-acting factor which binds to the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat enhancer and promoter at two inverted CCAAT-box motifs. We demonstrate that two forms of EFI DNA binding activity exist in nuclear extracts of avian cells. One form requires two heterologous components (EFIA)(EFIB) for high affinity, specific DNA binding activity, whereas a second form is not dependent on EFIB for binding and may be composed solely of EFIA, perhaps as a multimer. Both forms give rise to the same mobility shift in gel retardation assays, but the two forms can be separated chromatographically under %%%buffer%%% conditions which %%%stabilize%%% the two %%%DNA%%% binding activities. A cDNA for EFIA has been isolated from a rat liver cDNA expression library. The 1489-base pair EFIA cDNA encodes a 322-amino acid protein which is nearly identical to two previously described human DNA binding proteins. These are dbpB, a DNA binding protein of unknown specificity which binds to the epidermal growth factor receptor enhancer and c-erbB-2 gene promoter, and YB-1, a protein which recognizes the Y-box (inverted CCAAT motif) of the HLA-DR .alpha. chain gene. EFIA/dbpB/YB-1 share a highly conserved region of 100 amino acids with dbpA, another protein identified by Sakura et al. (1988) which binds to the epidermal growth factor receptor enhancer and c-erbB-2 gene promoter, and with two Xenopus CCAAT binding proteins, FRG Y1 and FRG Y2. This highly conserved domain among all six proteins is presumed to represent or contain a DNA binding domain for the CCAAT motif. In addition, we note that the EFIA/dbpN/YB-1 polypeptide contains a novel arrangement of alternating clusters of positively and negatively charged amino acids not yet reported for any trans-acting factor. The functional significance of this novel structural motif, which is also conserved in dbpA, FRG Y1, and FRG Y2, will be discussed.

4/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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04800776 BIOSIS NO.: 000080103904
A NEWLY-ISOLATED MARINE METHANOGEN HARBORS A SMALL CRYPTIC PLASMID

AUTHOR: WOOD A G; WHITMAN W B; KONISKY J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MICROBIOL., UNIV. ILLINOIS, 131 BURRILL HALL, 407 S. GOODWIN, URBANA, ILL. 61801, USA.

JOURNAL: ARCH MICROBIOL 142 (3). 1985. 259-261.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Archives of Microbiology
CODEN: AMICC
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Of 21 recently isolated strains of methanococci, one was found to harbor a small, cryptic, low copy number plasmid. Reproducible recovery was achieved by alkaline lysis of cells pretreated with proteinase K in an osmotically %%%stabilizing%%% %%%buffer%%%. The %%%plasmid%%% was found to contain a single AvaI site. No homology was detected between the plasmid and DNA from any of the other new strains or from five known species of methanococci.

4/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 1999 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0235297 DBA Accession No.: 99-05398 PATENT
Harvesting herpes virus from infected cell culture - herpes simplex virus type-2, pseudorabies virus, turkey-herpes virus, or varicella-zoster virus isolation from Vero cell culture for use as a live vaccine
AUTHOR: Johnston M D; O'Keeffe R S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cambridge, UK.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Cantab-Pharm. 1999
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9907834 PATENT DATE: 990218 WPI
ACCESSION NO.: 99-167416 (9914)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: GB 9716611 APPLIC. DATE: 970807
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 98GB2387 APPLIC. DATE: 980807
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A method for harvesting a herpes virus from an infected cell culture involves treating the culture with a hypotonic aq. salt solution to yield a virus suspension. The virus suspension is further treated to formulate a pharmaceutical preparation useful as a live vaccine. The resulting product is a suspension of virus particles in saline %%%buffer%%% and %%%stabilizing%%% protein, in which the residual %%%DNA%%% level is satisfactorily low. The yield is high and the virus is herpes simplex virus type-2. The salt comprises 0.8 M NaCl buffered at pH 7.0 and 34 deg for the harvesting of herpes simplex virus, pseudorabies virus, turkey-herpes virus or varicella-zoster virus. The harvested preparation is then diluted or diafiltered to about isotonic concentration. The harvested virus preparation is treated with a nuclease enzyme and diafiltered and then lyophilized or stabilized. In an example, Vero cells infected with herpes simplex virus type-2 were passaged at 20 million cells per roller bottle in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 4.5 g/l glucose lacking sodium pyruvate and with Glutamax-I at 862 g/l at 37 deg for 120 hr for virus production. (12pp)

4/3,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 1999 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0103401 DBA Accession No.: 90-06092 PATENT
In situ hybridization assay - rapid DNA hybridization method for e.g. virus or oncogene detection using a DNA probe
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Res.Develop.Found.Nev. 1990
PATENT NUMBER: EP 357437 PATENT DATE: 900307 WPI
ACCESSION NO.: 90-069133
(9010)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 239491 APPLIC. DATE: 880831

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 89308852 APPLIC. DATE: 890831
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: An in situ DNA hybridization method for detection of e.g a virus
or oncogene in peripheral blood and bone marrow cells is claimed. Cells are hybridized at 15-80 deg (preferably at 50-55 deg) for 20-120 min with a precipitating agent (I), a crosslinking agent (II), a denaturant (III), a hybrid %%%stabilizer%%% (IV) a %%%buffer%%% (V), a membrane
permeabilizing agent (VI) and a %%%DNA%%% probe(s) and/or antigen,
labeled with e.g. fluorescence, chemiluminescence, enzyme, radiolabel, avidin or streptavidin. The method can detect 1-5 sequences in a cell. (I) is ethanol, methanol, acetone or formaldehyde; (II) is paraformaldehyde, formaldehyde, dimethylsilserimidate or ethyldimethyla mino-propylcarbodiimide; (III) is formamide, urea, NaI, thiocyanate, guanidine, perchlorate, trichloroacetate or tetramethylamine; (IV) is NaCl, LiCl, MgCl2, Fe2(SO4)3 or ammonium acetate; and (VI) is Brij 35, Brij 58, Triton X-100, CHAPS, desoxycholate or SDS. Specific protocols are claimed. Hybridization can be carried out rapidly (2-4 hr) for detection of 1 or more DNA fragments, or DNA and protein molecules simultaneously. (32pp)

4/3,AB/5 (Item 3 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 1999 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0103400 DBA Accession No.: 90-06091 PATENT
Assaying biopolymers in a specimen having intact membranes - in situ DNA hybridization or immunoassay method; virus or oncogene detection using a DNA probe
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Res.Develop.Found.Nev. 1990
PATENT NUMBER: EP 357436 PATENT DATE: 900307 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 90-069132
(9010)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 239106 APPLIC. DATE: 880831
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 89308850 APPLIC. DATE: 890831
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: An in situ DNA hybridization and/or immunoassay method for
detection of e.g. a virus or oncogene in cells with intact membranes is claimed. Cells are hybridized at 15-80 deg (preferably at 50-55 deg) for 4 hr with a precipitating agent (I), a crosslinking agent (II), a denaturant (III), a hybrid %%%stabilizer%%% (IV) a %%%buffer%%% (V), a
membrane permeabilizing agent (VI) and a %%%DNA%%% probe(s) and/or
antigen, labeled with e.g. fluorescence, chemiluminescence, enzyme, radiolabel, avidin or streptavidin. The method can detect 1-5 sequences in a cell. (I) is ethanol, methanol, acetone or formaldehyde; (II) is paraformaldehyde, formaldehyde, dimethylsilserimidate or ethyldimethyla mino- propylcarbodiimide; (III) is formamide, urea, NaI, thiocyanate, guanidine, perchlorate, trichloroacetate or tetramethylamine; (IV) is NaCl, LiCl, MgCl2, Fe2(SO4)3 or ammonium acetate; and (VI) is Brij 35, Brij 58, Triton X-100, CHAPS, desoxycholate or SDS. In situ hybridization can be carried out rapidly (1-5 min) in 1 step on viable or non-viable cells for detection of 1 or more DNA fragments and/or antigens simultaneously. (32pp)

4/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

128189167 CA: 128(16)189167k PATENT
Stable enzyme-containing buffer solutions for nucleic acid amplification and sequencing
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Rashtchian, Ayoub; Solus, Joseph
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Life Technologies, Inc.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9806736 A1 DATE: 19980219
APPLICATION: WO 97US14266 (19970814) *US 689815 (19960814) *US 801720
(19970214)
PAGES: 52 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C07H-021/04A;
C12P-019/34B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY;
CA; CH; CN; CU; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; GB; GE; GH; HU; IL; IS; JP; KE; KG;
KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL;
PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZW;
AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; KE; LS; MW; SD
; SZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

4/3,AB/7 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

128026920 CA: 128(3)26920m PATENT
Stabilization of DNA vaccine formulations
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Volkin, David B.; Evans, Robert K.; Bruner, Mark
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Merck & Co., Inc.; Volkin, David B.; Evans, Robert K.; Bruner, Mark
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9740839 A1 DATE: 19971106
APPLICATION: WO 97US6655 (19970422) *US 17049 (19960426) *GB 9610192
(19960515) *US 844525 (19970418)
PAGES: 133 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61K-031/70A;
A61K-048/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AL; AM; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA;
CN; CU; CZ; EE; GE; HU; IL; IS; JP; KG; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LT; LV; MD; MG;
MK; MN; MX; NO; NZ; PL; RO; RU; SG; SI; SK; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; US; UZ; VN;
YU; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; KE; LS; MW
; SD; SZ; UG; AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

? s (stabilization or penetration(w)enhancer??

>>>Unmatched parentheses
? s (stabilization or penetration)(w)enhancer??

113891 STABILIZATION
83253 PENETRATION
53977 ENHANCER??
S5 1693 (STABILIZATION OR PENETRATION)(W)ENHANCER??
? s s5(10n)s2

1693 S5
1941172 S2
S6 0 S5(10N)S2
? s stabilization(5w)s2

113891 STABILIZATION
1941172 S2
S7 1271 STABILIZATION(5W)S2
? s (stabilization or penetration)(w)s2

113891 STABILIZATION
83253 PENETRATION
1941172 S2
S8 68 (STABILIZATION OR PENETRATION)(W)S2
? rd

...examined 50 records (50)
...completed examining records
S9 61 RD (unique items)
? s s9 and py<=1997

Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
61 S9
42217017 PY<=1997
S10 54 S9 AND PY<=1997

? t s10/3,ab/1-54

10/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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09214620 BIOSIS NO.: 199497222990
Partitioning of plasmid R1: Ten direct repeats flanking the parA promoter constitute a centromere-like partition site parC, that expresses incompatibility.

AUTHOR: Dam Mette; Gerdes Kenn(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Mol. Biol., Odense Univ. Campusvej 55, DK-5230
Odense M, Denmark

JOURNAL: Journal of Molecular Biology 236 (5):p1289-1298 1994
ISSN: 0022-2836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The parA partitioning system of plasmid R1 consists of three different components: the cis-acting centromere-like parC site, and the two trans-acting proteins ParM and ParR. These three components are contained within a region of 1.6 kb. The parC site is located upstream of the two genes, parM and parR, which are expressed as an operon from the parA promoter. The parC site contains an array of ten 11 base-pair direct repeats, organized in two sets of five repeats flanking the parA core promoter sequences. Deletions and point mutations were introduced in the parA locus, resulting in partially stable and unstable plasmids. An analysis of these parA- plasmids showed that ParM and ParR are transacting. The 160 hp minimal parC region contained sufficient in cis information for efficient trans-complementation. Both proteins were required for maximal stabilization of a parC+ mini-R1 plasmid, although ParR alone, donated either in cis or in trans, yielded partial %%%stabilization%%%. %%%Plasmids%%% that overexpressed ParR caused
destabilization of a co-resident parA+ plasmid, whereas overexpression of ParM had no such effect. The parC site exerted incompatibility (incA) at high but not at low copy number. Likewise, the entire parA system exerted incompatibility in a copy number-dependent fashion, and stronger than the incompatibility expressed by parC alone.

10/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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08957499 BIOSIS NO.: 199396109000
Anti-Mycobacterium avium activity of quinolones: In vitro activities.

AUTHOR: Klopman Gilles(a); Wang Shaomeng; Jacobs Michael R; Bajaksouzian
Saralee; Edmonds Kay; Ellner Jerrold J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Chemistry Dep., Sch. Med., Cleveland, OH 44106

JOURNAL: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 37 (9):p1799-1806 1993
ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The MICs of 88 quinolones against 14 selected reference and clinical strains of Mycobacterium avium-M. intracellulare complex were determined. Agents tested included ciprofloxacin, sparfloxacin (PD 131501), and 86 other experimental quinolones. Test strains were selected to represent various susceptibilities to ciprofloxacin and other drug resistance profiles. MICs were determined by the microdilution method in 7HSF broth, with incubation for 14 days at 35 degree C. The results showed 25 of the quinolones to be active against the strains, with MICs for 90% of the strains (MIC-90s) of 2 to 32 mu-g/ml. Ten of these compounds had activities equivalent to or greater than that of ciprofloxacin. The most active compound was PD 125354, with an MIC-50 of 0.5 mu-g/ml and an MIC-90 of 2 mu-g/ml; comparable values for ciprofloxacin were 4 and 8 mu-g/ml, respectively. The next most active compounds, with MIC-90s of 4 mu-g/ml, were sparfloxacin (PD 131501), PD 123982, PD 135144, and PD 119421. MIC-90s of PD 131575, PD 126889, PD
122642, PD 139586, and PD 143289 were 8 pg/ml. Further evaluation of the most active agents is warranted, as is assessment of structure-activity relationships of active and inactive agents to elucidate the active portions of the compounds and to lead to the development of compounds with enhanced activity.

10/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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07816395 BIOSIS NO.: 000092097581
CORRECTION OF BA 91105208. EFFECT OF DALARGINE ON CELL DIVISION IN THE
STOMACH EPITHELIUM OF RATS UNDER STRESS. CORRECTION OF VOLUME NUMBER FROM
111

AUTHOR: TIMOSHIN S S; SHVETS S I; MURZINA N B; BEREZINA G P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: CENT. RES. LAB., KHABAR. MED. INST., KHABAROVSK, USSR.

JOURNAL: BYULL EKSP BIOL MED 110 (10). 1990. 399-401.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Byulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny
CODEN: BEBMA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN

ABSTRACT: Influence of dalargine on cell division in stomach epithelium of male rats, stressed by 4-hour immobilization, was studied using autoradiographic 3H-thymidine test. Norepinephrine and diene conjugates content in stomach tissue were also determined these animals spectrofluorometrically. Dalargine (10 .mu.g/kg) gas injected to experimental group 40 min before stressing. Dalargine prevented stress-induced DNA-synthesis disturbances and stabilized proliferating cells pool just after the stress. It also decreased proliferation processes depression in 12 and 24 hours after stress and accelerated compensatory DNA-synthesis.

10/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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07680884 BIOSIS NO.: 000092027805
PROTEIN OVERPRODUCTION IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI RNA STABILIZATION CELL
DISRUPTION AND RECOVERY WITH A CROSS-FLOW MICROFILTRATION MEMBRANE

AUTHOR: CHAN W K Y; BELFORT M; BELFORT G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: BIOSEPARATION RES. CENTER, DEP. CHEMICAL ENG., RENSSELAER
POLYTECHNIC INST., TROY, N.Y. 12180.

JOURNAL: J BIOTECHNOL 18 (3). 1991. 225-242.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Biotechnology
CODEN: JBITD
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: After optimizing overproduction of a heterologous gene product (chloramphenicol acetyltransferase, CAT) using an RNA %%%stabilization%%%
%%%vector%%% [patent pending] in Escherichia coli (Chan et al., 1988), a single step cell disruption and recovery method [patent pending] for obtaining a product stream essentially free of cell debris was developed. The behavior of an RNA %%%stabilization%%% %%%plasmid%%% (pKTN-CAT)
containing stabilizing intron RNA was investigated in two different media both in batch and chemostat modes. CCAT production of pKTN-CAT was consistently higher (3- to 7-fold) than that of the control lacking the stabilization sequences (pK-CAT). Highest CAT production was observed for cells grown in minimal medium in batch mode and induced for CAT expression early in growth. CAT production of cells grown in the chemostat mode exhibited an optimal dilution rate of about 0.1 h-1. Enhancement of protein production by pKTN-CAT as compared to pK-CAT tended to be higher when grown in rich medium rather than in minimal

medium. Presence of the RNA %%%stabilization%%% %%%plasmid%%% did not
significantly alter the growth rate of the cell. Using a combination of chemical treatment (1 mM EDTA) and shear stress resulting from cross-flow in a stainless steel microfiltration membrane [patent pending], CAT was released into the medium through disruption of the E. coli cells. The permeate flux increased from 2000 to 9000 kg m-2 h-1 with increasing axial Reynolds number from 10,000 to 60,000 or increasing mean shear stress from 12 to 47 Pa. The turbidity of the permeate was approximately 4% that of the retentate over this range of axial flow rates, indicating excellent removal of cell debris. Also, the concentration of CAT in the permeate was equal to that in the retentate over this range of axial flow rates, indicating complete passage of protein through the membrane. Thus, using a combination of chemical treatment and fluid-induced shear stress in a cross-flow membrane module, we were able to disrupt and recover the heterologous protein in a stream low in debris.

10/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1

07564654 BIOSIS NO.: 000091105208
EFFECT OF DALARGINE ON CELL DIVISION IN THE STOMACH EPITHELIUM OF RATS
UNDER STRESS

AUTHOR: TIMOSHIN S S; SHVETS S I; MURZINA N B; BEREZINA G P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: CENT. RES. LAB., KHABAR. MED. INST., KHABAROVSK, USSR.

JOURNAL: BYULL EKSP BIOL MED 111 (10). 1990. 399-401.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Byulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny
CODEN: BEBMA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN

ABSTRACT: Influence of dalargine on cell division in stomach epithelium of male rats, stressed by 4-hour immobilization, was studied using autoradiographic 3H-thymidine test. Norepinephrine and diene conjugates content in stomach tissue were also determined these animals spectrofluorometrically. Dalargine (10 .mu.g/kg) gas injected to experimental group 40 min before stressing. Dalargine prevented stress-induced DNA-synthesis disturbances and stabilized proliferating cells pool just after the stress. It also decreased proliferation processes depression in 12 and 24 hours after stress and accelerated compensatory DNA-synthesis.

10/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1

07252672 BIOSIS NO.: 000090032548
GERMINATION OF SEEDS IN SOLUTIONS OF ANTIMITOTICS

AUTHOR: LABOURIAU L G; SPILLMANN F V
AUTHOR ADDRESS: LABORATORIO DE TERMOBIOLOGIA, INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA,
UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA, 70910 BRASILIA, DF, BRASIL.

JOURNAL: AN ACAD BRAS CIENC 61 (3). 1989. 355-372.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciencias
CODEN: AABCA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: This paper is an attempt at ascertaining whether cell division can be detected before the emergence of the embryo of the following species: (1) Cucumis melo; (2) Calotropis procera; (3) Lactuca sativa; (4) Lycopersicon esculentum; (5) Raphanus sativus. The experiments were designed in three complementary sets of trials. In the first series the seeds were incubated, at their respective optimal temperatures (for the germinability and for the germination rate), with soluctions of chemicals that block the mitotic cycle either by depolymerization of the spindle microtubules (cochicine and podophyllotoxin) or by the inhibition of DNA synthesis (5-aminouracil and hydroxyurea). In the second experimental series the seeds were incubated with solutions of caffeine (which inhibit cytokinesis, thus producing binucleated cells at the first cell division and polynucleated cells at subsequent mitoses). Both seeds with barely emerging radicles and those before this stage were fixed for subsequent observation of the root tip smears stained with propionic carmine. The third series is made of the water controls of the second series. The statistical analysis of the results of the incubation of the seeds (1) to (5) with colchicine solutions shows that the germinability and the germination rate do not differ from the corresponding attributes of water controls, except for the highest concentration of colcholine (2.5 mM) which partially inhibits the germinability of (3) and the germination rate of (4). In all other treatments of the first series, conducted with species (1), (3) and (5), there are not significant differences (.alpha. = 0.05) of germinability and of germination rate relatively to the isothermal and simultaneous water controls. Two facts demonstrate that colchicine and caffeine solutions penetrate through the seed coats: a) the partial inhibitions brought about by the 2.5 mM solutions of colchicine; b) the formation of the characteristic subapical bulbous swellings with caffeine solutions and with colchicine solutions, even when the last are imbibed to seeds of Cucumis melo at a temperature below the lower temperature limit of germination of the species. Incidentally, the occurrence of these intumescences also shows that there is no transformation of colchicine into its inactive lumi-isomers by the periodical illumination required for recording seed germination. In the experiments of the second series no binucleated cells were observed in the seeds of the five studied species, either in just emerging radicles or in the root tips of seeds fixed before this stage. The same results were found for the controls incubated in water (third series). In the tips of some just emerging radicles of the second and of the third experimental series a few instances were found of cells in metaphase and in anaphase. The results substantiate the conclusions that there are no cell divisions before emergence in the five studied species at the respective optimal germination temperatures and that DNA replication is not essential for the embryo emergence of these seeds.

10/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1

07201435 BIOSIS NO.: 000039115789
TOPICAL APPLICATION OF LIPOSOMES

AUTHOR: YAROSH D B
AUTHOR ADDRESS: APPLIED GENETICS INC., 205 BUFFALO AVE., FREEPORT, N.Y.
11520.

JOURNAL: J PHOTOCHEM PHOTOBIOL B BIOL 6 (4). 1990. 445-450.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B Biology
CODEN: JPPBE
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

10/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1

06914235 BIOSIS NO.: 000038054101
SIMPLE AND COMPLEX CELL CYCLES

AUTHOR: CROSS F; ROBERTS J; WEINTRAUB H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RES. CENT., 1124 COLUMBIA ST.,
SEATTLE, WASH. 98104, USA.

JOURNAL: PALADE, G. E. (ED.). ANNUAL REVIEW OF CELL BIOLOGY, VOL. 5.
XIV+542P. ANNUAL REVIEWS INC.: PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, USA. ILLUS. ISBN
0-8243-3105-2. 0 (0). 1989. 341-396.
CODEN: ARCBE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

10/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1

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05876261 BIOSIS NO.: 000034099410
CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS OF THE NEWER ANTIBACTERIAL 4 QUINOLONES

AUTHOR: NEUMAN M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: HEPATO-GASTRO-ENTEROLOGY UNIT, HOPITAL COCHIN, PAV.
BRISSAUD 27, RUE DU FAUBORG SAINT-JACQUES, 75014 PARIS, FRANCE.

JOURNAL: CLIN PHARMACOKINET 14 (2). 1988. 96-121.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Clinical Pharmacokinetics
CODEN: CPKND
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

10/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

05873937 BIOSIS NO.: 000034097086
GLUTAMATE AS A PLEIOTROPIC EFFECTOR OF PROTEIN ACTIVITY

AUTHOR: GARNER M M; CAYLEY D S; RECORD M T JR
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. CHEM., UNIV. WIS., MADISON, WIS. 53706.

JOURNAL: THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BIOPHYSICAL SOCIETY, PHOENIX,
ARIZONA, USA, FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 3, 1988. BIOPHYS J 53 (2 PART 2). 1988.
104A.
CODEN: BIOJA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

10/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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05110359 BIOSIS NO.: 000081068483
SEMIPERMISSIVE REPLICATION OF A NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS OF
AUTOGRAPHA-CALIFORNICA IN A GYPSY MOTH CELL LINE

AUTHOR: MCCLINTOCK J T; DOUGHERTY E M; WEINER R M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INSECT PATHOLOGY LAB., AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705.

JOURNAL: J VIROL 57 (1). 1985. 197-204.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Virology
CODEN: JOVIA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Several gypsy moth cell lines have been previously described as nonpermissive for the multiple-embedded nuclear polyhedrosis virus of Autographa californica (AcMNPV). In this report, we demonstrate the semipermissive infection of a gypsy moth cell line, IPLB-LD-652Y, with AcMNPV. IPLB-LD-652Y cells infected with AcMNPV produced classic cytopathic effects but failed to yield infectious progeny virus. Results of experiments employing DNA-DNA dot hybridization suggested that AcMNPV
DNA synthesis was initiated from 8 to 12 h postinfection (p.i.), continued at a maximum rate from 12 to 20 h p.i., and declined from 20 to 36 h p.i. The rate of AcMNPV DNA synthesis approximated that observed in the permissive TN-368 cel line. AcMNPV-infected IPLB-LD-652Y cells, pulse-labeled with [35S]methionine at various time intervals p.i. and analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, revealed four virus-induced proteins, one novel to the semipermissive system and three early .alpha. proteins, synthesized from 1 to 20 h p.i. Thereafter, both host and viral protein synthesis was completely suppressed. These results suggest that AcMNPV adsorbed, penetrated, and initiated limited macromolecular synthesis in the semipermissive gypsy moth cell line. However, the infection cycle was restricted during the early phase of AcMNPV replication.

10/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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04608578 BIOSIS NO.: 000079021615
FLUORESCENCE STUDY OF THE INTERACTION OF CALF THYMUS HISTONE H-1 WITH DNA

AUTHOR: KHRAPUNOV S N; SIVOLOB A V; KUCHERENKO N E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: BIOL. DEP., KIEV STATE UNIV., VLADIMIRSKAYA 60, KIEV, USSR.

JOURNAL: INT J BIOL MACROMOL 6 (4). 1984. 199-202.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: International Journal of Biological Macromolecules
CODEN: IJBMD
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Complexes of histone H1 from calf thymus with high-MW DNA were
studied. Structural changes within a molecule of histone H1 and its binding with DNA were registered over the fluorescence of a single residue of tyrosine in H1 whereas the changes in compaction of DNA were registered turbidimetrically. Association constants of the histone H1 globular domain with DNA were found on the basis of fluorescence measurements at different concentrations of salt and urea. At physiological ionic strength, compaction of DNA, folding of the histone H1 globular domain and sharp weakening of the latter's binding with DNA take place. The DNA compaction does not depend on the presence of urea in solution. The histone H1 globular domain is probably not involved in DNA compaction in chromatin. The role of various structural regions of histone H1 in chromatin structure stabilization is discussed.

10/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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04237365 BIOSIS NO.: 000077063410
INFLUENCE OF THE HUMAN AND VECTOR MIGRATIONS ON THE STRATEGY OF THE
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PROGRAM IN THE VOLTA RIVER BASIN GHANA I. RETURN
OF EMIGRANTS LIVING IN THE FOREST ZONES INTO THEIR NATIVE SAVANNA ZONE

AUTHOR: PROD'HON J; JESTIN J-M; SECHAN Y; HERBRARD G; PRUD'HOM J-M;
QUILLEVERE D
AUTHOR ADDRESS: OFFICE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE TECHNIQUE OUTRE-MER, INST.
RECHERCHES, TRYPANOSOMIASE ONCHOCERCOSE.

JOURNAL: CAH O R S T O M SER ENTOMOL MED PARASITOL 20 (4). 1983. 285-298.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Cahiers O R S T O M (office de la recherche scientifique
et technique outre-mer) Serie Entomologie Medicale et Parasitologie
CODEN: CAOEA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: FRENCH

ABSTRACT: The effects of return to their native savanna country of emigrants from forest zones, on the experimental transmission of Onchocerca volvulus by savanna flies of different forest strains were studied. Local populations of flies involved mainly species of Simulium sirbanum. Penetration of the stomach membrane by microfilariae was the main factor influencing parasitic output in the savannas. Later, the mean numbers of developing larvae remained virtually unchanged; reduction until the end of parasitic cycle is very limited. Whatever the geographic strain of ingested microfilariae, there was a limit to penetration of the stomach membrane. This was characterized by a small range of variation in the microfilariae that passed through the stomach membrane, independent

of the numbers of ingested microfilariae, and an upper limit on the average number of microfilariae that passed through. The mean rates of microfilarial passage into the hemocoel were not high, decreasing when numbers of ingested microfilariae increased. This limit was clearer with forest strains (small rivers) than with savanna strains. The results were comparable between flies that engorged on savanna microfilariae and those that engorged on a migrant from the savanna zone who had lived for .apprx. 20 yr in the forest zone (large rivers). Consequently, the return of emigrants from forest zones, into their native savanna country, will not change the short-term conditions of local transmission of onchocerciasis and will only introduce fresh stocks of parasite reservoirs without disease increase. Mid- or long-term vector/parasite adaptations could develop. It would then, be necessary to monitor the intensity of transmission and the possible development of an increased pathogenicity of introduced forest strains.

10/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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03983807 BIOSIS NO.: 000076069373
ROLE OF GENE 8 PRODUCT IN MORPHOGENESIS OF BACTERIO PHAGE T-3

AUTHOR: NAKASU S; FUJISAWA H; MINAGAWA T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. BIOL., FACULTY SCI., KYOTO UNIV., KYOTO 606, JAPAN.

JOURNAL: VIROLOGY 127 (1). 1983. 124-133.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Virology
CODEN: VIRLA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The product of gene 8 (gp8) of T3 phage is one of the minor head
proteins located at the phage head-tail junction. To determine the role of gp8, an amber (8-) and 4 temperature-sensitive mutants (ts8) were characterized by sedimentation analysis, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and extract complementation. Neither DNA-containing particles nor empty particles were formed in Escherichia coli cells infected with 8-. Prohead assembly was greatly reduced. Prohead assembly was also blocked in cells infected with all ts8 mutants at 42.degree. C and with some ts8 even at 37.degree. C. Proheads containing gpts8 were converted to empty heads when cell lysates were treated with chloroform. The protein compositions of proheads showed that the minor head proteins, gp8, gp15 and gp16, were lost from proheads formed in cells infected with ts8, but these minor proteins were present in proheads formed in cells infected with double mutants of ts8 and 5- or 19-, which are defective in DNA synthesis or DNA maturation, respectively. In vitro complementation experiments suggested that a ts mutation in gene 8 affected not only DNA packaging but also subsequent assembly steps. Evidently, gp8 plays multiple roles in T3 phage morphogenesis, including prohead assembly, prohead %%%stabilization%%%, %%%DNA%%% packaging and subsequent events.

10/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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02753902 BIOSIS NO.: 000068064509
EARLY EVENTS IN THE INFECTION OF PERMISSIVE CELLS WITH POLYOMA VIRUS
COMPARISON OF CHYMOTRYPSIN TREATED AND UNTREATED VIRUS

AUTHOR: CHLUMECKA V; D'OBRENAN P; COLTER J S
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. BIOCHEM., UNIV. ALBERTA, EDMONTON, ALBERTA T6G 2H7,
CAN.

JOURNAL: VIROLOGY 94 (1). 1979. 219-223.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Virology
CODEN: VIRLA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: An examination of the early events in the infection of cultured mouse embryo fibroblasts using chymotrypsin-treated (chymo+) and untreated (chymo-) polyoma virus showed that exposure to the protease has no effect on the ability of the virions to attach to, penetrate into and enter the nuclei of cells. Uncoating, which the data indicate takes place exclusively in the nuclei, appears to be somewhat delayed in the case of the chymo+ virions. The only identifiable product of uncoating is a DNA protein complex having a sedimentation coefficient of the order of 52-55 S. Stimulation of cellular and viral DNA synthesis was greatly reduced in cells infected with chymo+ virions relative to those infected with chymo- virions, but the specific infectivities of DNAs isolated from chymo+ and chymo- virions were found precisely the same.

10/3,AB/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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02408799 BIOSIS NO.: 000065065842
MODIFYING FACTORS IN CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS AN ATTEMPT AT CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR: BOGOVSKII P A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST. EXP. CLIN. MED., MINIST. HEALTH EST. SSR, TALLINN,
USSR.

JOURNAL: VESTN AKAD MED NAUK SSSR (10). 1977 (RECD 1978) 47-54.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk Sssr
CODEN: VAMNA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN

ABSTRACT: Modifying factors in chemical carcinogenesis are divided into 2 types: those inhibiting carcinogenesis (anticarcinogenic factors), and those facilitating carcinogenesis (cocarcinogenic factors). Various examples of such factors are discussed on the basis of studies from the literature in animals and humans, including those in occupational contact with carcinogens. Types of anticarcinogenic and cocarcinogenic factors mentioned include: those affecting penetration of the carcinogen or its precursors into the body; formation of the carcinogen and its precursors; removal (excretion); metabolic activation or inactivation; the interaction of the carcinogen with hereditary structures of the cell and DNA repair and tumor progression.

10/3,AB/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/May W1
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01876974 BIOSIS NO.: 000061037057
TRANSLOCATION OF THE TETRACYCLINE RESISTANCE DETERMINANT FROM R-100-1 TO
THE ESCHERICHIA-COLI STRAIN K-12 CHROMOSOME

AUTHOR: FOSTER T J; HOWE T G B; RICHMOND K M V

JOURNAL: J BACTERIOL 124 (3). 1975 1153-1158.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Bacteriology
CODEN: JOBAA
RECORD TYPE: Citation

10/3,AB/18 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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08396779 95383098
[Hurthle cell tumors: personal experience]
Tumori a cellule di Hurthle: esperienza personale.
De Toma G; Gabriele R; Sgarzini G; Plocco M; Campli M; Sambuco L
Istituto di Clinica Chirurgica, Universita degli Studi, La Sapienza, Roma.
G Chir (ITALY) May %%%1995%%%, 16 (5) p223-6, ISSN 0391-9005
Journal Code: AVI
Languages: ITALIAN Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract
Hurthle cell tumors of the thyroid gland are uncommon lesions (3% of all

well differentiated tumors). Histological diagnosis is often difficult: according to recent criteria only those tumors with almost 75% of oxyphil cells are well recognized as Hurthle cell neoplasms. Extracapsular and blood-vessels invasion, capsular %%%penetration%%%, %%%DNA%%% patterns and
tumoral necrosis are indicative for malignancy. The Authors report their experience in the management of 46 patients who underwent thyroid surgery for Hurthle cell neoplasms. Histological findings, surgical approach and post-operative follow up are discussed.

10/3,AB/19 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0215238 DBA Accession No.: 97-10359 PATENT
Vector system for introducing foreign DNA into eukaryotic cells - attenuated Escherichia coli recombinant vaccine, for use in gene therapy
AUTHOR: Goussard S; Grillot C C; Courvalin P
CORPORATE SOURCE: France.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Inst.Pasteur %%%1997%%%
PATENT NUMBER: FR 2743086 PATENT DATE: 970704 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
97-366363 (9734)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: FR 9515556 APPLIC. DATE: 951227
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: FR 9515556 APPLIC. DATE: 951227
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT: A new vector system for introducing foreign DNA into eukaryotic
cells consists of Escherichia coli BM2710 (CNCM I-1635), BM2710/pWR110
(CNCM I-1636), BM2710/pWR110+pAT497 (CNCM I-1637) or
BM2710/pWR110+pAT498 (CNCM I-1638), which can penetrate into the
cytoplasm of the target cells but cannot survive in them. The system may be useful in therapy, for transfer of DNA into plant or yeast cells in vivo, or into eukaryotic cells in vitro or ex vivo. The foreign DNA fragment is contained on a vector and encodes a target protein. The vector also contains elements for integration into the target cell genome, and an origin of replication allowing extrachromosomal replication. The E. coli is also transformed with one or more genes derived from other bacteria that give it the ability to penetrate into the target cells and lyse the vacuole membrane to reach the cytoplasm, e.g. plasmid pWR110 from Shigella flexneri M900T, the hemolysin gene from Listeria monocytogenes or a pathogenic E. coli strain, or the bacterium-invasion gene from Yersinia enterolytica or Yersinia pseudotuberculosis. (28pp)

10/3,AB/20 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0213836 DBA Accession No.: 97-08957
Influence of the stabilising sequence on the expression of multi-epitope polypeptides on HIV-1 in Escherichia coli - HIV virus-1 recombinant protein expression and protein stabilization as fusion protein with human interleukin-2 sequence
AUTHOR: Vazquez D; Montero M; Duarte C A; Menendez A
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Cent.Genet.Eng.Biotechnol.Havana
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vaccine Division, Center for Genetic Engineering and
Biotechnology, Ave. 31 e/158 and 190, P.O. Box 6162, CP 10600 Havana, Cuba.
JOURNAL: Biotecnol.Apl. (14, 2, 91-96) %%%1997%%%
ISSN: 0864-4551 CODEN: 2048M
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: The HIV virus-1 tab3 gene construct has a DNA sequence encoding
15 amino acids of the V3 loop from 6 different isolates of HIV virus-1 joined by the sequence AGGGA. This construct was fused to a DNA fragment encoding the 1st 26 amino acids of human interleukin-2 (IL-2) and cloned into an expression vector plasmid. The fusion protein TAB4 was expressed at high levels in different strains of Escherichia coli. The removal of the human IL-2 fragment from the plasmid removed expression of the protein. Similar results were obtained for plasmid pTAB7 and plasmid pTAB7SE containing 2 copies of tab3 with and without the human IL-2 stabilizing sequence, respectively. Plasmid pVB1 and plasmid pVB2, in which the gene tab3 was fused to the bacterial signal peptides OmpA and PelB were also evaluated. Proteins VB1 and VB2 were expressed at low levels and were not translocated to the E. coli periplasm. THe lack of expression of proteins lacking the human IL-2 sequence was neither a consequence of the stalling of ribosomes at rare AGA codons nor a product of a more complex secondary strauctura around the Shine-Delgarno region of the AUG triplet. (44 ref)

10/3,AB/21 (Item 3 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0210599 DBA Accession No.: 97-05720
Stabilization of Escherichia coli isopropylmalate-dehydrogenase by single amino acid substitution - enzyme stabilization using plasmid pD17 and site-directed mutagenesis
AUTHOR: Aoshima M; +Oshima T
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Univ.Tokyo-Pharm.Life-Sci.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology, Tokyo University of
Pharmacy and Life Science, Horinouchi 1432-1, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-03, Japan.
JOURNAL: Protein Eng. (10, 3, 249-54) %%%1997%%%
ISSN: 0269-2139 CODEN: PRENE9
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: To determine the key position for the unusual stability of isopropylmalate-dehydrogenase (EC-1.1.1.85) from extreme thermophiles (Thermus thermophilus and Thermus aquaticus), sequence comparisons were carried out. As a result, a motif which is characteristic of the thermophilic dehydrogenases was found between 2 highly conserved stretches. The sequence motif was introduced (plasmid pD17 and site-directed mutagenesis) into a mesophilic (Escherichia coli HB101) isopropylmalate-dehydrogenase, one by one. Contrary to expectation, introduction of the whole motif led the mesophilic enzyme to be more unstable whereas substitution of only one amino acid in the motif thermostabilized the enzyme. From the three-dimensional structure of the enzyme, a mechanism for the thermostabilization was speculated. (30 ref)

10/3,AB/22 (Item 4 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0185452 DBA Accession No.: 95-12273 PATENT
Stabilization of Escherichia coli ribonuclease-H1 by quintet substitution - enzyme engineering for RNA-ase-H1 enzyme stabilization
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Tanpaku-Eng.Res.Inst. %%%1995%%%
PATENT NUMBER: JP 7163344 PATENT DATE: 950627 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
95-260037 (9534)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: JP 93314750 APPLIC. DATE: 931215
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: JP 93314750 APPLIC. DATE: 931215
LANGUAGE: JA
ABSTRACT: A new method for stabilization of Escherichia coli HB101/plasmid
pJAL5H or HB101/plasmid pJAL5N RNA-ase-H1 (EC-3.1.26.4) involves
substitution of Gly-23, His-62, Val-74, Lys-95 and Asp-134 with Ala, Pro, Leu, Gly and His, respectively, or Ala, Pro, Leu, Gly and Asn, respectively. Also new are: the variant enzymes produced by the method; DNA encoding the variant enzyme; and a recombinant plasmid, especially pJAL5H, containing the DNA encoding the variant enzyme. The method effects enzyme stabilization by enzyme engineering. RNA-ase-H1 is very thermostable and is denatured by 50% at 72.7 and 70.1 deg for E. coli HB101 (pJAL5H) (FERM P-13988) and E. coli HB101 (pJAL5N) (FERM
P-13989), respectively (compared with 52.5 deg for the wild-type enzyme. The E. coli transformants can be prepared conventionally. In an example, pJAL5H and pJAL5N were prepared by polymerase chain reaction by replacing Val-74 with Leu and deposited as E. coli HB101/plasmid pJAL74L (FERM P-13320). The variant gene fraction was subcloned to a BglII and SalI digested vector and used to transform E. coli for FERM P-13988 and FERM P-13989 construction. (7pp)

10/3,AB/23 (Item 5 from file: 357)

DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0163941 DBA Accession No.: 94-06492 PATENT
Subtilisin-type serine protease mutant - Bacillus lentus enzyme engineering for improved thermostability and application in surfactant composition
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Cognis %%%1994%%%
PATENT NUMBER: DE 4231726 PATENT DATE: 940324 WPI
ACCESSION NO.:
94-102515 (9413)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: DE 4231726 APPLIC. DATE: 920923
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: DE 4231726 APPLIC. DATE: 920923
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT: A new subtilisin-type serine protease (EC-3.4.21.14) is obtained by mutagenesis of a structural gene from a wild-type strain and expression in a production strain, and has Glu-194 (from Ala) and optionally Pro-188 (from Ser), and contains the 188-199 segment PFSSVGEELEVM, with the remainder identical to subtilisin-Carlsberg (or an N158S or S161N variant) or Bacillus lentus alkaline protease. Genes encoding the protease may be mutagenized randomly in vitro and cloned e.g. in plasmid pUC19 in Escherichia coli XL-1. Clones are screened for production of a thermostable protease, and positive clones are sequenced to identify the A149E mutation. The protease is useful in surfactant compositions, and has improved thermostability, storage stability and increased half-life against autoproteolytic degradation, even under non-physiological conditions (e.g. in the presence of complexing agents). The enzyme may be purified on a large scale without additional cooling of the process medium. (6pp)

10/3,AB/24 (Item 6 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0112423 DBA Accession No.: 91-00065 PATENT
Stabilization of nucleic acid hybridization - RNA or DNA hybridization method; DNA probe stabilization by peptide conjugate formation; potential application in disease diagnosis
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Opale-Biotechnol. %%%1990%%%
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9010713 PATENT DATE: 900920 WPI
ACCESSION NO.:
90-305035 (9040)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: FR 893303 APPLIC. DATE: 890314
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 90FR168 APPLIC. DATE: 900313
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT: A new method for DNA or RNA hybridization includes stabilization
by complexing the double helix with a peptide which adopts a hairpin structure between the 2 strands. Conjugates of DNA or RNA with the peptide are also new. The peptide is covalently bonded to 1 nucleotide sequence, and comprises (a) a first amino acid sequence which interacts with part of the first nucleotide sequence and (b) a second amino acid sequence which interacts with part of the second nucleotide sequence, where (a) and (b) are linked by a non-interacting hinge sequence. In (a) and (b), the amino acids corresponding to the bases T, U, C, A and G are: Leu, Ile or Val; Ala, Ser or Thr; Ala, Ser or Thr; Asp, Glu, Lys or Arg; and Ser, Cys, Arg or Lys, respectively. The hinge region comprises 2-4 amino acids selected from Gly, Asn and Gln. The peptide may be bonded to DNA or RNA via the free NH2 group in Lys and the 4-position of C or methylcytosine, or a triazole group at the 4-position of T or U. The process blocks expression of exogenous (e.g. viral or microbial) or endogenous genes, and is applicable to diagnostic DNA or RNA probes or therapeutic sequences. (42pp)

10/3,AB/25 (Item 7 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0102173 DBA Accession No.: 90-04864 PATENT
RNA %%%stabilization%%% %%%vector%%% - gene cloning and fusion with an
intron, using plasmid pKK223-3 or plasmid pUC9 as vector
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Health-Res. %%%1990%%%
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9000198 PATENT DATE: 900111 WPI
ACCESSION NO.:
90-037132 (9005)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 211594 APPLIC. DATE: 880627
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 89US2774 APPLIC. DATE: 890623
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: An RNA %%%stabilization%%% %%%vector%%% is claimed. The vector
comprises a cloning vector containing a group I intron and foreign DNA inserted into the intron. A production method for the vector, which stabilizes mRNA encoding a gene product, and a method for enhanced gene production (with transcription in a host cell) are also claimed. Plasmid pKK223-3 is specifically claimed. The cloning vector is preferably a bacterial cloning vector, e.g. plasmid pUC9, and the group I intron is preferably a phage T4 td gene, modified by a partial deletion of the intron. In the vector, the intron is downstream of a promoter expressing the foreign DNA, and the intron also contains a different restriction site. The cloning method allows enhancement of protein production by forming a stabilized mRNA, which increases in abundance in the host cell. (21pp)

10/3,AB/26 (Item 8 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0088795 DBA Accession No.: 89-06786 PATENT
Production of recombinant stabilized myc protein by Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, yeast or animal cell culture - transformed with new vector
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Mitsui-Toatsu; Takayasu-Date %%%1989%%%
PATENT NUMBER: JP 1039999 PATENT DATE: 890210 WPI
ACCESSION NO.:
89-089714 (8912)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: JP 87197197 APPLIC. DATE: 870806
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: JP 87197197 APPLIC. DATE: 870806
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ABSTRACT: In a new process for the production of recombinant myc protein, the myc protein is stabilized in the host cell by converting at least 1 amino acid of the myc protein. Also new are: a gene encoding the myc protein variant; a recombinant vector containing the new gene; and transformants producing the myc protein variant. Using Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, yeast or animal cells, large amounts of myc protein may be produced. The resultant myc protein variant can be used in the preparation of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, in the screening of anticancer drugs, and in the search for drugs which bind specifically with the myc protein. (18pp)

10/3,AB/27 (Item 9 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0081443 DBA Accession No.: 88-12292
The effect of a fragment of pBR322 plasmid DNA in the region of the tetracycline resistance gene on the stability of the plasmid - plasmid stability
AUTHOR: Kolot M N; Kashlev M V; Gragerov A I; Khmel I A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences of
the USSR, Moscow, 123182, USSR.
JOURNAL: Mol.Biol.(Moscow) (22, 5, 1301-06) %%%1988%%%
CODEN: MOBIBO
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT: A fragment of plasmid pBR322 DNA in the region of the tet gene
which influences plasmid stability has been localized. 2 Plasmid pBR322 derivatives were constructed, containing an impaired tet gene specifying an inactive product. Damage of the intact gene did not lead to stabilization of the derivatives; the active product of the tet gene did not affect the stability of plasmid pBR322. Analysis of 3 pBR322 derivatives containing a modified tet gene regulator region showed that they were stably inherited in Escherichia coli C600 cells; a deletion of the regulator region led to stabilization of the pBR322 derivatives. For a more accurate localization of this DNA, the stability of the constructed plasmid pBRtrp was analyzed. It contained the Taq-fragment of E. coli chromosomal DNA carrying the -35 region of the promoter of the tryptophan operator genes inserted into pBR322 ClaI recognition site. The stabilities of pBRtrp and pBR322 were the same; the cloning of the DNA fragment in the ClaI site did not lead to %%%stabilization%%%. %%%Plasmid%%% destabilization was caused by the
sequence situated at the beginning of the gene in the region of the HindIII recognition site. (17 ref)

10/3,AB/28 (Item 10 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
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0064449 DBA Accession No.: 87-08797 PATENT
New plasmid containing DNA with repetitive extragenic palindromic sequence - for increasing the half-life of mRNA transcribed from it and for stabilization
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Higgins C F %%%1987%%%
PATENT NUMBER: GB 2183655 PATENT DATE: 870610 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
87-159251 (8723)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: GB 8528801 APPLIC. DATE: 851122
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: GB 8528801 APPLIC. DATE: 851122
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A plasmid containing the sequence (S)x.J.REP.K.(S)y (I) is new,
where S is a unique restriction endonuclease site; x and y are 1 or more, but are not both 1, and REP is a repetitive extragenic palindromic sequence. A method for increasing the half-life of a mRNA sequence transcribed from DNA comprises utilization of recombinant DNA having a REP sequence immediately downstream (3') of the DNA encoding a sequence corresponding to the mRNA sequence. The DNA sequences when
transcribed stabilize and lead to the accumulation of the resulting RNA. This stabilization is useful in expression vectors designed to maximize protein production; for facilitating in vitro production and handling of any specific RNA species, and to stabilize 'antisense' RNA used for artificial manipulation of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. More stable RNA probes can be obtained. The REP sequence is preferably a stem loop sequence of 30-50 nucleotides having stem portions in palindromic relationship. It may be e.g. the REP sequence from the histidine operon of Salmonella typhimurium. (12pp)

10/3,AB/29 (Item 11 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 1999 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0022228 DBA Accession No.: 84-05503 PATENT
Stabilization of plasmid vector - by insertion of a DNA fragment expressing a partitioning fragment
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Benzon %%%1984%%%
PATENT NUMBER: WO 8401172 PATENT DATE: 840329 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
84-088521 (8414)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: DK 834107 APPLIC. DATE: 830909
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 83DK86 APPLIC. DATE: 830915
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Plasmids which are unstably inherited, or have become unstable
due to the insertion of a DNA fragment comprising of 1 or more genes not naturally related to the plasmid, can be stabilized by a partitioning function exerted by a par region. The plasmid R1 par region, inserted into the plasmid on a DNA fragment which may be the length of wild-type R1 EcoR1-A fragment, but is preferably shorter than this fragment and which may comprise the R1 par region A, B or both, is especially useful. The stabilization obtained for several different types of plasmid, especially by employing both R1 par regions, approaches the stability of the wild type plasmids. Such stabilized plasmids are useful as cloning or production vectors for large scale production of gene products and need no particular bacterial strains, mutants or specific medium composition to secure plasmid maintainance. (52pp)

10/3,AB/30 (Item 12 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 1999 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0016546 DBA Accession No.: 83-10526 PATENT
Stabilizing Lactobacilli with a plasmid - Lactobacillus helveticus used in cheese and yogurt making; stimulation of lactic acid production
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Nestle %%%1983%%%
PATENT NUMBER: US 4399220 PATENT DATE: 830816 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
79-70242B (7939)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: CH 782861 APPLIC. DATE: 780316
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 16085 APPLIC. DATE: 790228
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A stable culture of a microorganism of the genus Lactobacillus containing 1 or more extrachromosomal gene(s) is produced, which can stimulate lactic acid production from lactose and control its own N-acetyl- D-glucosamine metabolism. The microorganism is cultivated in a nutrient medium containing N-acetyl- D-glucosamine as the principle assimilable C-source. Preferably the organism is Lactobacillus helveticus of the subsp. jugurti, No. S 36-2 (from the Institute of Agronomic Microbiology of the University of Bologna), containing a 13.17 kb plasmid. The culture is especially used in cheese and yogurt production. (2pp)

10/3,AB/31 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

127230785 CA: 127(17)230785e JOURNAL
Conformational changes and stabilization induced by ligand binding in the DNA-binding domain of the E2 protein from human papillomavirus
AUTHOR(S): Lima, Luis Mauricio T. R.; de Prat-Gay, Gonzalo
LOCATION: Departamento Bioquimica Medica-ICB, Universidade Federal Rio
Janeiro, 21941-590, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
JOURNAL: J. Biol. Chem. DATE: 1997 VOLUME: 272 NUMBER: 31 PAGES:
19295-19303 CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258 LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER:
American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

10/3,AB/32 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

126236524 CA: 126(18)236524v JOURNAL
Redistribution of DNA topoisomerase II .beta. after in vitro stabilization of human erythroleukemic nuclei by heat or Cu++ revealed by confocal microscopy
AUTHOR(S): Neri, Luca M.; Martelli, Alberto M.; Maraldi, Nadir M.
LOCATION: Istituto di Anatomia Umana Normale, Universita Di Ferrara, 44100, Ferrara, Italy
JOURNAL: Microsc. Res. Tech. DATE: 1997 VOLUME: 36 NUMBER: 3 PAGES:
179-187 CODEN: MRTEEO ISSN: 1059-910X LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER:
Wiley-Liss

10/3,AB/33 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

126153660 CA: 126(12)153660k PATENT
Double marker selection methods for the construction of wild-type-free viral vectors for use in vaccines
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Scheiflinger, Friedrich; Antoine, Gerhard; Falkner, Falko-Guenter; Dorner, Friedrich; Eibl, Johan
LOCATION: Austria
ASSIGNEE: Immuno Ag
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 753581 A1 DATE: 19970115
APPLICATION: EP 95110727 (19950710)
PAGES: 68 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12N-015/86A;
C12N-007/01B; C12N-007/04B; A61K-038/19B; A61K-039/21B; A61K-039/275B;
A61K-039/29B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT;
LI; NL; SE

10/3,AB/34 (Item 4 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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126140539 CA: 126(11)140539c JOURNAL
Instability of Rts1 (drug-resistant factor) replicon: stabilization by DNA fragments derived from Rts1

AUTHOR(S): Yonemitsu, Hiroshi; Fujihashi, Toshiaki; Higuchi, Hirotaka; Hong, Howard; Morishige, Hideaki; Mochida, Shunji; Kaji, Akira
LOCATION: Dep. of Microbiology, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
JOURNAL: Plasmid DATE: 1996 VOLUME: 36 NUMBER: 3 PAGES: 143-152
CODEN: PLSMDX ISSN: 0147-619X LANGUAGE: English
PUBLISHER: Academic

10/3,AB/35 (Item 5 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

126015452 CA: 126(2)15452t JOURNAL
DNA binding of in vitro activated Stat1.alpha., Stat1.beta. and truncated Stat1: interaction between NH2-terminal domains stabilizes binding of two dimers to tandem DNA sites
AUTHOR(S): Vinkemeier, Uwe; Cohen, Steven L.; Moarefi, Ismail; Chait, Brian T.; Kuriyan, John; Darnell, James E., Jr.
LOCATION: Lab. Mol. Cell Biology, Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, 10021,
USA
JOURNAL: EMBO J. DATE: 1996 VOLUME: 15 NUMBER: 20 PAGES: 5616-5626
CODEN: EMJODG ISSN: 0261-4189 LANGUAGE: English
PUBLISHER: Oxford
University Press

10/3,AB/36 (Item 6 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

123221145 CA: 123(17)221145m JOURNAL
DNA-binding properties of the p53 tumor suppressor protein
AUTHOR(S): Prives, C.; Bargonetti, J.; Farmer, G.; Ferrari, E.; Friedlander, P.; Wang, Y.; Jayaraman, L.; Pavletich, N.; Hubscher, U.
LOCATION: Department Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York,
NY, 10027, USA
JOURNAL: Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. DATE: 1994 VOLUME: 59
NUMBER: Molecular Genetics of Cancer PAGES: 207-13 CODEN: CSHSAZ
ISSN: 0091-7451 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/37 (Item 7 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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121295269 CA: 121(25)295269k JOURNAL
Macromolecular crowding effects on the interaction of DNA with Escherichia coli DNA-binding proteins: a model for bacterial nucleoid stabilization
AUTHOR(S): Murphy, Lizabeth D.; Zimmerman, Steven B.
LOCATION: Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
JOURNAL: Biochim. Biophys. Acta DATE: 1994 VOLUME: 1219 NUMBER: 2
PAGES: 277-84 CODEN: BBACAQ ISSN: 0006-3002 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/38 (Item 8 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

120046822 CA: 120(5)46822u JOURNAL
Stabilization of nucleic acids in whole blood: an alternative to Guthrie cards
AUTHOR(S): Ramanujam, Rama; Anhalt, Michael; Blair, Patricia; Burdick, Brent
LOCATION: Pharmacia P-L Biochem., Milwaukee, WI, 53202, USA
JOURNAL: BioTechniques DATE: 1993 VOLUME: 15 NUMBER: 5 PAGES: 825-6,
828 CODEN: BTNQDO ISSN: 0736-6205 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/39 (Item 9 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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119089135 CA: 119(9)89135u JOURNAL
Specific recognition of CG base pairs by 2-deoxynebularine within the purine.cntdot.purine.cntdot.pyrimidine triple-helix motif
AUTHOR(S): Stilz, Hans Ulrich; Dervan, Peter B.
LOCATION: Beckman Inst., California Inst. Technol., Pasadena, CA, 91125, USA
JOURNAL: Biochemistry DATE: 1993 VOLUME: 32 NUMBER: 9 PAGES: 2177-85
CODEN: BICHAW ISSN: 0006-2960 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/40 (Item 10 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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119088318 CA: 119(9)88318u JOURNAL
Definition of a minimal plasmid stabilization system from the broad-host-range plasmid RK2
AUTHOR(S): Roberts, Richard C.; Helinski, Donald R.
LOCATION: Dep. Biol., Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0634, USA
JOURNAL: J. Bacteriol. DATE: 1992 VOLUME: 174 NUMBER: 24 PAGES:
8119-32 CODEN: JOBAAY ISSN: 0021-9193 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/41 (Item 11 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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118226835 CA: 118(23)226835t JOURNAL
Stability of r-microbes: stabilization of plasmid vectors by the partitioning function of broad-host-range plasmid RP4
AUTHOR(S): Haigermoser, C.; Chen, G. Q.; Grohmann, E.; Hrabak, O.; Schwab, H.
LOCATION: Inst. Biotechnol., Tech. Univ. Graz, A-8010, Graz, Austria
JOURNAL: J. Biotechnol. DATE: 1993 VOLUME: 28 NUMBER: 2-3 PAGES:
291-9 CODEN: JBITD4 ISSN: 0168-1656 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/42 (Item 12 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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116017401 CA: 116(3)17401t CONFERENCE PROCEEDING
Z-DNA binding protein mediated stabilization of the left handed Z conformation
AUTHOR(S): Brahmachari, Samir K.; Paulus, Eugenia T.; Krishnamachary, N.;
Ramesh, N.
LOCATION: Mol. Biophys. Unit, Indian Inst. Sci., Bangalore, 560 012, India
JOURNAL: Protein Struct.-Funct., Proc. Int. Symp. EDITOR: Zaidi, Zafar H. (Ed), Abbasi, Atiya (Ed), Smith, David L (Ed), DATE: 1990 PAGES: 135-46 CODEN: 57MUAU LANGUAGE: English MEETING DATE: 890000 PUBLISHER:
TWEL Publ.,Karachi, Pak

10/3,AB/43 (Item 13 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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113166873 CA: 113(19)166873p PATENT
A DNA sequence that stabilizes plasmids in coryneform bacteria
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Kohama, Keiko; Kobayashi, Miki; Kurusu, Yasurou;
Yukawa, Hideki
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 352763 A1 DATE: 900131
APPLICATION: EP 89113775 (890726) *JP 88185428 (880727) *JP 88223399

(880908) *JP 8914098 (890125)
PAGES: 27 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12N-015/11A;
C12N-015/68B; C07H-021/04B; C12N-015/11J; C12R-001/13J
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: DE; FR; GB

10/3,AB/44 (Item 14 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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104125255 CA: 104(15)125255j JOURNAL
Anti-Z-DNA antibody binding can stabilize Z-DNA in relaxed and linear plasmids under physiological conditions
AUTHOR(S): Lafer, Eileen M.; Sousa, Rui; Rich, Alexander
LOCATION: Dep. Biol., Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge, MA, 02139,
USA
JOURNAL: EMBO J. DATE: 1985 VOLUME: 4 NUMBER: 13B PAGES: 3655-60
CODEN: EMJODG ISSN: 0261-4189 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/45 (Item 15 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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100163194 CA: 100(20)163194p JOURNAL
Stabilization of chiral solitons via vector mesons
AUTHOR(S): Adkins, Gregory S.; Nappi, Chiara R.
LOCATION: Dep. Phys., Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster, PA, 17604, USA
JOURNAL: Phys. Lett. B DATE: 1984 VOLUME: 137B NUMBER: 3-4 PAGES:
251-6 CODEN: PYLBAJ ISSN: 0370-2693 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/46 (Item 16 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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100098482 CA: 100(13)98482q JOURNAL
Why is DNA polymorphic while RNA is not?
AUTHOR(S): Sundaralingam, M.; Rao, S. T.
LOCATION: Coll. Agric. Life Sci., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA
JOURNAL: Int. J. Quantum Chem., Quantum Biol. Symp. DATE: 1983 VOLUME:
10, PAGES: 301-8 CODEN: IJQBDZ ISSN: 0360-8832 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/47 (Item 17 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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97034854 CA: 97(5)34854z JOURNAL
Evidence for two levels of DNA folding in histone-depleted HeLa interphase nuclei
AUTHOR(S): Lebkowski, Jane S.; Laemmli, Ulrich K.
LOCATION: Dep. Mol. Biol., Univ. Geneva, 1211/4, Geneva, Switz.
JOURNAL: J. Mol. Biol. DATE: 1982 VOLUME: 156 NUMBER: 2 PAGES: 309-24
CODEN: JMOBAK ISSN: 0022-2836 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/48 (Item 18 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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92053569 CA: 92(7)53569y JOURNAL
Increased binding of ethidium bromide to polynucleotide duplexes containing mismatched bases
AUTHOR(S): Helfgott, David C.; Kallenbach, Neville R.
LOCATION: Dep. Biol., Univ. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
JOURNAL: Nucleic Acids Res. DATE: 1979 VOLUME: 7 NUMBER: 4 PAGES:
1011-17 CODEN: NARHAD ISSN: 0305-1048 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/49 (Item 19 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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91085617 CA: 91(11)85617h JOURNAL
A compact form of rat liver mitochondrial DNA stabilized by bound proteins
AUTHOR(S): Van Tuyle, Glenn C.; McPherson, Milton L.
LOCATION: Med. Coll. Virginia Campus, Virginia Commonw. Univ., Richmond,
VA, 23298, USA
JOURNAL: J. Biol. Chem. DATE: 1979 VOLUME: 254 NUMBER: 13 PAGES:
6044-53 CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258 LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/50 (Item 20 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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90109954 CA: 90(14)109954y PATENT
Stabilization of prostaglandins
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Shimizu, Hirohiko; Uenishi, Noriaki
LOCATION: Japan
ASSIGNEE: Toray Industries, Inc.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 78130419 DATE: 781114
APPLICATION: Japan JP 7742641 DATE: 770415
PAGES: 3 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF CLASS: C07C-177/00;

10/3,AB/51 (Item 21 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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78093830 CA: 78(15)93830u CONFERENCE PROCEEDING
Anionic effect in DNA solutions
AUTHOR(S): Aslanyan, V. M.; Gabrielyan, A. G.; Khanamiryan, L. A.; Dzhingozyan, A. K.; Bondareva, L. A.
LOCATION: Lab. Biofiz., Erevan. Gos. Univ., Erevan, USSR
JOURNAL: Vop. Mol.-Kletochnoi Biol. Immunol., Mater. Nauch. Konf., 3rd
EDITOR: Chshmarityan, S. A (Ed), DATE: 1970 PAGES: 60-5 CODEN: 25ZFA3
LANGUAGE: Russian MEETING DATE: 69 PUBLISHER: Akad. Nauk Arm. SSR,
Inst. Eksp. Biol.,Yerevan, USSR

10/3,AB/52 (Item 22 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 1999 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

72086270 CA: 72(17)86270j JOURNAL
Determination of stability of the DNA double helix in an aqueous medium
AUTHOR(S): Privalov, P. L.; Ptitsyn, O. B.; Birshtein, T. M.
LOCATION: Inst. Prot. Res., Poustchino, USSR
JOURNAL: Biopolymers DATE: 1969 VOLUME: 8 NUMBER: 5 PAGES: 559-71
CODEN: BIPMAA LANGUAGE: English

10/3,AB/53 (Item 23 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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71109080 CA: 71(23)109080t JOURNAL
Interaction of metallic ions with DNA. III. Stability and configuration of silver-DNA complexes
AUTHOR(S): Wilhelm, Francois X.; Daune, M.
LOCATION: Centre Rech. Macromol., Strasbourg, Fr.
JOURNAL: Biopolymers DATE: 1969 VOLUME: 8 NUMBER: 1 PAGES: 121-37
CODEN: BIPMAA LANGUAGE: French

10/3,AB/54 (Item 24 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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68009695 CA: 68(3)9695s JOURNAL

Changes in RNA-polymerase properties during binding to DNA and initiation of RNA synthesis

AUTHOR(S): Khesin, R. B.; Astaurova, O. B.; Shemyakin, M. F.; Kamzolova, S. G.; Manyakov, V. F.

LOCATION: Inst. At. Energ. im. Kurchatova, Moscow, USSR

JOURNAL: Mol. Biol. (Moscow) DATE: 1967 VOLUME: 1 NUMBER: 5 PAGES: 736-53 CODEN: MOBIBO LANGUAGE: Russian

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